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To the student of economic and social history the volume is unsatisfactory. Nowhere are the lower classes of society and their conditions given due consideration. The author's interest is in the upper crust of society, the brilliant court of the *Roi Soleil*, the literary and artistic life of the *intellectuels* enlisted as satellites, and in the political and military movements as they emanate from Versailles. Even the treatment of the religious history is mainly from the point of view of the court and the state, and, except in the case of the Huguenots, also pertains exclusively to the cultivated classes. It is true that in the earlier volume, Book III, *Le Gouvernement Economique* and Book V, *Le Gouvernement Sociale*, are devoted to this phase of the subject, but they are inadequate. There is, underlying the conditions described with such care and detail in the present volume, a peculiar set of economic and social conditions which should be more in evidence. That the life of the middle and lower classes in the XVII. century is still comparatively little known has been urged in extenuation, but this is all the more reason why a book like this should give the subject special attention. How effectively the knowledge of this kind in our possession can be used, the author strikingly illustrates in the rare instances when he chooses to introduce it, as for example in his treatment of the hatred for the Huguenots on page 41. "Les protestants étaient plus riches que les Catholiques. L'accès aux offices leur était depuis longtemps difficile, ils s'employaient au commerce, aux manufactures, à la banque. * * * Au XVIIe siècle déjà, on voit contribuer à la haine Catholique la jalousie du pauvre contre le riche, du petit marchand contre le grand, du petit industriel contre le gros, de la terre contre l'argent."

To those accustomed to the traditional views on the French Huguenots, M. Lavissee's attitude toward the Protestants will appear critical and severe. But he cannot be accused of being so without a basis in sound historic evidence. The author appears to have an overwhelming sense of the grandeur and the harmony of the French under Louis XIV and resents the factious elements which disturb it, over matters, "dont la connaissance, comme disait le Roi, n'était nécessaire à personne pour le salut" (p. 11). Exception has also been taken to the extreme degree in which the author ascribes to Colbert and the King a conscious policy for "la glorification du Roi, qui est seul louable."

The style is vigorous and convincing, enlivened by telling phrases, and well adapted to the broad method of treatment in which Levisse is a master.

WM. E. LINGELBACH.

University of Pennsylvania.

Miller, Kelly. *Race Adjustment.* Pp. 306. Price, \$2.00. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 1908.

This volume deserves wide notice. It is a collection of miscellaneous papers and addresses on various topics connected with the Negro. It makes no pretense at continuity of treatment nor have the repetitions been eliminated. The striking characteristic of the book is its poise and dignity. Professor

Miller is a well-known teacher at Howard University, Washington. He is frank in recognizing the weaknesses of his race and criticizes leaders and policies which do not approve themselves to him without reserve. In fairness in this respect he goes beyond any Negro writer I know. He is not subservient to the whites and demands the same fair treatment he accords them. Because of these qualities, coupled with the author's knowledge of the situation, I consider the book one of the most important yet written by a Negro.

The opening chapter on Radicals and Conservatives is one of the best expositions of the divergent development among Negroes I have seen. Few whites realize the significance of the Niagara Movement or understand the opposition to Booker Washington. To the rest this chapter is commended. "As to the Leopard's Spots" is an open letter to Mr. Thomas Dixon, while "The Appeal to Reason on the Race Problem" was written to Mr. John Temple Graves of Atlanta, after the riots. "The Negro's Part in the Negro Problem" calls attention to the neglect of the Negro's own position so often noticed in writings of whites. Other important chapters deal with "The City Negro;" "Surplus Negro Women," etc. Some of the latter chapters are more literary in nature.

The volume closes with a chapter on "Roosevelt and the Negro" which gains interest by comparison with a similar chapter in Mr. Stone's book reviewed in this number. In this chapter alone it seems to me the author loses his balance and fails to understand at all the significance of events. Here again we get the interpretation that the appointment of negro politicians to office has a racial, rather than an individual political, significance while every act of punishment involving Negroes seems to carry opprobrium to the race instead of being based on the acts of individuals. It is thus amusing to find Senator Foraker held up as the champion of the negroes and Roosevelt dethroned and hated by the race.

The author's style is good, though at times a bit rambling with some tendency to "fine writing."

CARL KELSEY.

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Montgomery, H. E. *Vital American Problems.* Pp. v, 384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

The author states that his book is "an attempt to solve the 'Trust,' 'Labor' and 'Negro' problems." This is rather an ambitious program for one man in one book and invites criticism easily avoided by a more modest statement. *A priori* the student expects from such a book only general statements and solutions usually proposed in terms of the ethics on which our society and our religion are supposedly based. This does not imply that the thoughts may not be well taken but that one hardly expects new light to be shed.

The method is to state the problem briefly, then tell of the accompanying evils, finally pointing out the solution. The trusts are first considered. They spring out of the desire to co-operate and are therefore valuable. The dangers are: capitalization in excess of real value; monopoly whether of natural